

(2) **USE OF GRANT.**—A condition for the receipt of a grant under section 3 is that the State involved agree that not more than 10 percent of the grant will be expended for the evaluation under paragraph (1).

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) The term “eligible State” means a State that submits to the Secretary an application for a grant under section 3 that is in such form, is made in such manner, and contains such agreements, assurances, and information as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out this Act.

(2) The term “HIV/AIDS” means the human immunodeficiency virus, and includes acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

(3) The term “medically accurate”, with respect to information, means information that is supported by research, recognized as accurate and objective by leading medical, psychological, psychiatric, and public health organizations and agencies, and where relevant, published in peer review journals.

(4) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

SEC. 7. APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—For the purpose of carrying out this Act, there is authorized to be appropriated \$206,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2010.

(b) **ALLOCATIONS.**—Of the amounts appropriated under subsection (a) for a fiscal year—

(1) not more than 7 percent may be used for the administrative expenses of the Secretary in carrying out this Act for that fiscal year; and

(2) not more than 10 percent may be used for the national evaluation under section 5(b).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 47—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE COMMENDING CIVILIAN EMPLOYERS OF MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES FOR THEIR SUPPORT OF MEMBERS WHO ARE CALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY AND FOR THEIR SUPPORT OF THE MEMBERS' FAMILIES

Mr. BAYH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 47

Whereas, over 450,000 members of the reserve components of the Armed Force have been called to active duty between September 11, 2001, and February of 2005, and have had to leave their families and employers to serve and protect their country;

Whereas, the reservists called to active duty provide critical support of United States military operations abroad by serving as engineers, medics, military police, and civil affairs specialists, and in other military specialties;

Whereas, more than half of all reservists are married, and about half of them have children or other dependents;

Whereas, extended active-duty service in the performance of critical national security missions abroad has required reservists to make significant sacrifices, in time spent away from their family and, in some cases, loss of income;

Whereas, the business community in the United States has played a crucial role in supporting our reservists by providing significant financial assistance for reservists ordinarily in their workforce who experience a reduction in income due to extended active-duty service;

Whereas, this financial support by civilian employers makes it possible, in many cases, for the families of reservists to meet daily expenses associated with raising children and attaining the American dream;

Whereas the business community continues to provide this critical assistance so that the Nation's reservists may serve their country without worrying about the financial condition of their family; and

Whereas the following Indiana employers, among others, provide assistance to their employees when, as reservists, they are called to active duty, and the employers deserve public recognition for their role in supporting our troops: Eli Lilly and Company, Cummins, Inc., Guidant Corporation, Alcoa, Inc., ConAgra Foods, Inc., CSX Corporation, Daimler Chrysler, Delphi Technologies, Inc., The Dow Chemical Company, FedEx Corporation, General Dynamics Corporation, Raytheon Company, General Electric Company, American International Group, Inc., Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Pfizer, Inc., United Parcel Service of America, Inc., Smiths Group plc, Honeywell International, Inc., and Am General, LLC: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces and the businesses that ordinarily employ them are a cornerstone of the United States' successful prosecution of the war on terror, and the Federal Government should take steps to assist businesses that are providing this critical support to the citizen-soldiers among their employees who are away in the military service of the United States;

(2) the business community deserves the Nation's gratitude for the role it continues to perform in supporting the members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, their families, and this Nation; and

(3) the appropriate officials of the Federal Government should carefully review the adverse effects of mobilizations and demobilizations of the reserve components on the community of employers within the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 48—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Mr. LUGAR submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 48

Whereas an estimated 600,000 to 800,000 people are trafficked annually;

Whereas approximately 70 percent of trafficked persons are female and 50 percent are children;

Whereas approximately 250,000 people are trafficked in, out, and through the South East Asia region each year;

Whereas the tsunami that struck South East Asia, South Asia, and East Africa on December 26, 2004, killed more than 160,000 people, affected 5,000,000 people, and left an estimated 35,000 children orphaned;

Whereas these orphaned children are particularly vulnerable to being trafficked for

sexual exploitation, forced labor, or to be child soldiers;

Whereas governments of countries affected by the earthquake and tsunami in the Indian Ocean have taken measures to prevent the trafficking of children and other vulnerable persons;

Whereas President Susilo Bambang Yudhono of Indonesia has ordered that immigration and police officers not allow children from Aceh to be removed from the country;

Whereas Prime Minister Abdullah Badawi of Malaysia undertook measures to prevent child trafficking by directing immigration enforcement officials at entry points in Malaysia to be on the alert for child trafficking and by imposing a temporary ban on the adoption of foreign children;

Whereas, in India, the State Government of Tamil Nadu opened shelters to protect orphaned or separated children and pledged that it would provide orphans of the tsunami support and education;

Whereas the Royal Thai Government has placed all tsunami orphans in that country in the protective custody of extended family members and has awarded boarding school scholarships to children affected by the tsunami;

Whereas, in Sri Lanka, the National Child Protection Authority (NCPA), UNICEF, and nongovernmental organizations have mobilized teams to identify and register all children who have been separated from their immediate families;

Whereas the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (hereafter in this resolution referred to as the “Organized Crime Convention”) and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, a protocol to the Organized Crime Convention (hereafter in this resolution referred to as the “Trafficking Protocol”), require countries to enact laws to criminalize trafficking in persons, punish traffickers, and assist victims;

Whereas the United States, on December 13, 2000, signed, but has not yet ratified, the Organized Crime Convention and the Trafficking Protocol;

Whereas ratification by the United States of the Organized Crime Convention and the Trafficking Protocol would enhance the ability of the United States Government to render and receive assistance on a global basis in the common struggle to prevent, investigate, and prosecute trafficking in persons; and

Whereas, like the United States, most countries affected by the tsunami disaster have signed, but not yet ratified, the Organized Crime Convention and the Trafficking Protocol: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) combating trafficking in persons should continue to be a priority of United States foreign policy;

(2) the United States should ratify the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;

(3) the President should commend the efforts of the governments of those countries affected by the December 26, 2004, tsunami to protect their children from the dangers of trafficking; and

(4) the President should urge all countries to ratify the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and

the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, particularly those countries that have been most affected by the tsunami and in which children face the resulting increased risk of being abducted and trafficked.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise to submit a resolution expressing the Sense of the Senate regarding the trafficking in children following the Asian tsunami.

The recent tsunami in the Indian Ocean region was a natural disaster unlike anything in recent human history. It is estimated that the tsunami claimed the lives of more than 160,000 people throughout the region and displaced more than 1 million.

This disaster has taken an incredible toll on children. The United Nations Children Fund, UNICEF, estimates that children comprise more than one-third of all deaths. Tens of thousands of children have lost family members and friends and are coping with unspeakable trauma. Nearly 35,000 children have been orphaned, and many more have been separated from their families. These children are in need of food, water, and shelter. They face the imminent threats of hunger, disease, and diarrhea.

In addition to these dangers, these children are also vulnerable to being trafficked for sexual exploitation, forced labor, or to be child soldiers. According to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons at the Department of State, an estimated 600,000 to 800,000 people are trafficked every year, some 50 percent of whom are children. In South East Asia alone, nearly 250,000 people are trafficked in, out, and through the region. Without their families, the children orphaned by the tsunami lack protection from predators who would profit from their tragedy.

My resolution acknowledges this uniquely vulnerable group and urges the United States and other countries to ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the underlying U.N. Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. The Protocol requires countries to enact laws to criminalize trafficking in persons, punish traffickers and assist victims. In addition, the Protocol would enhance our ability to give and receive assistance on a global basis in the common struggle to prevent, investigate and prosecute trafficking.

On December 13, 2000, the United States signed these international agreements. Last June, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a hearing on these very important law enforcement treaties. At the earliest opportunity, I intend to schedule a vote on the Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons at a business

meeting of the Committee. By ratifying the Trafficking Protocol, and urging other countries to do the same, we would send a strong message to the world that this modern-day form of slavery must be stopped and that the United States is committed to ensuring that perpetrators are punished and that victims are helped.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 10, 2005, at 9:30 a.m., in open session to receive testimony on the defense authorization request for fiscal year 2006 and the future years defense program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 10, 2005, at 10:00 a.m., to conduct a hearing on "The Role of the Government-Sponsored Enterprises in the Mortgage Market."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 10, 2005, at 9:30 a.m., to hold a hearing on the Tsunami.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Thursday, February 10, 2005 at 10:15 a.m. on "Bankruptcy Reform." The hearing will take place in the Dirksen Senate Office Building Room 226.

Witness List

Mr. Kenneth Beine, President & CEO, Shoreline Credit Union, Two Rivers, WI; Mr. Malcom Bennett, President, International Realty & Investments, Inc., Los Angeles, CA; Mr. Dave McCall, Director, District 1, United Steel Workers of America, AFL-CIO, Columbus, OH; Mr. R. Michael Stewart Menzies, Sr., President & CEO, East Bank and Trust Company, Easton, MD; Mr. Philip Strauss, Retired Attorney, Family Support Bureau in the Office, District Attorney Office in San Francisco, on behalf of the National Child Support Enforcement Association, San

Francisco, CA; Ms. Maria Vullo, Partner, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP, New York, NY; Prof. Elizabeth Warren, Leo Gottlieb Professor of Law, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA; and Prof. Todd J. Zywicki, Visiting Professor of Law, Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, DC.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT, THE FEDERAL WORKFORCE, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia be authorized to meet on Thursday, February 10, 2005 at 10:00 a.m. for a hearing entitled, "Unlocking the Potential within Homeland Security; the New Human Resources System."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on February 10, 2005 at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that privilege of the floor be granted to Joe Helble and Lydia Olander, both science fellows in my office, during consideration of the Climate Stewardship Act of 2005.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL SCHOOL COUNSELING WEEK

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 37, and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 37) designating the week of February 7 through February 11, 2005, as "National School Counseling Week".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, that any statement relating thereto be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 37) was agreed to.